THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

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CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

What was Glade Hill has troubled the thinkers of this county for many years. It is a ridge on the bottom of Galford's Creek near Dunmore in sight of the

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ANTHONY

THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND

By P.of. Milton W· Humphreys
(From The Fayette Tribune)

The object of this paper is to record what is known about an Indian, called "Anthony" by the white people, who was friendly to the colonists during and after the Revolutionary War. His Indian name is not now known nor has tradition preserved the name of his tribe. It may be that during the war he belonged to an organization formed by the colonists to act as interpreter and to supply needful information concerning the Indians. It was in this way that he rendered very useful service, and such organizations existed.

To make this narrative intelligible is necessary to give the geography and briefly describe the topography of the region concerned; and as the facts have been handed down only by tradition, it is necessary also to give some account of those through whom the tradition was transmitted, in order that the reader may intelligently judge of the trustworthiness of the narrative.

The region concerned is situated in Anthonys Creek District of Greenbrier County in West Virginia. This district forms the northeastern portion of the county, and the locality of special interest is about twenty miles from Lewisburg by the old road either by way of the White Sulphur or by Frankford

Anthonys creek is a stream that in some regions would be called a river, rises in the northeast corner of the county and flows through a valley in a southwesterly direction between the Alleghany Mountains on the southeast and a range of high hills or mountains on the northwest. [illegible]

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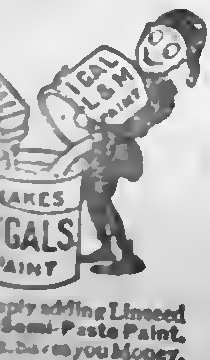

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Cavet W. Humphreys
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2. "Anthony was last seen
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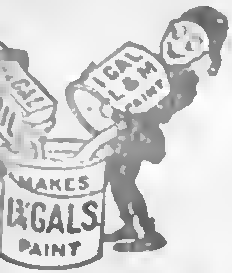

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The tradition of the facts to be narrated came down through descendants of Samuel Humphreys, who was born April 15, 1741, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died July 22, 1821, on Anthonys Creek. He migrated to this country before the Revolutionary War, and married Grizella Donaldson through whom he became the father of several children of whom only the eldest, William, and the second, Robert, are mentioned in this narrative.

Robert, the second son of Samuel Humphreys married Jane Wylie and reared a large family. His second son Andrew Cavet, was born March 13, 1810, married Mary McQuain Hefner, who bore him eight sons and four daughters, all of whom except one daughter (fatally burned in her ninth year) grew up and reared large families. The eldest was Caroline Jane, born December 13, 1833, and the second was Samuel Alexander, born January 1, 1836, and lived till October 2, [illegible]

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From an examination of the above data it will be seen that there was ample opportunity for the transmission of interesting facts from Samuel Humphreys, the immigrant, to the members of the family of Dr. Andrew C. Humphreys and other descendanes. Among the latter is Rev Cavet Wylie Humphreys, D. D., now living at Bagdad, Florida, who is a son of Robert Wylie Humphreys, a younger brother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, and is a little older than the writer. Also the mother of Dr. A. C. Humphreys, who was a mature women when Samuel Humphreys died in 1821 lived till late in [illegible]

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4 "His people ultimately out that it was through him th white people were warned, en ned to kill him. Anthony fled vicinity of his white frien bunch of savages followed him knew his haunts, went there use a hunter's expression 'ju him' somewhere about a mile the Dysard home. They p him by his tracks practically e day from point to point in the al direction of 'the cave,' into he entered. His pursuers a just before dark, ascertained t was in there, built a fire and b siege. He concealed from their was watching them They laid their accoutrements, lit their wrapped themselves up in blankets, became careless and One, however, was to keep Anthony, seeing that they had careless in throwing aside their watched the sentinel until he his chance, quietly moved mouth of the cave and then d out and down the steep hill t creek, which at that point deep, plunged into it and across. In running down the he cut his foot on a sharp rock

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As this last statement is bas[illegible] solely on conjecture, the discrepanci[illegible] are no greater than could be expe[illegible] ed between accounts written [illegible] members of different families. Mo[illegible] over, both accounts are necessari[illegible] based on Anthony's own statemen[illegible] which were very liable to be [illegible] distorted. The tradition that A[illegible]

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perpetually

Norman R. Price

Winter Apples

e lot of sprayed, handpicked
r apples for sale

Fred Gehauf
nton, W. Va.

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SALE —Two good stock cows,
years old; be fresh in spring
Apply to R. W. Brock,
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The question may s why Anthony did not re the cave instead of m when day approached is very simple; the mouth of the cave is cavern contracts till it to a point no great dista entrance. There is an the point or apex, too s in those days, for an a man to crawl through. time the entire cave ca from its mouth

The tradition is that Indians found Anthony Mountain," the range ly the North Fork and the above the confluence, a his flight, be crossed ov Creek and pursued a s between this stream and Creek, his object evid

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"Early the next summer the hos-

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MAN'S FRIEND

n W. Humphreys
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tile Indians, about ten or more, were on the hunt for Anthony, and pursued him so closely that he took refuge in a large mouthed cave, and kept watch all night. Anthony was armed with a double barrelled shot gun, which was given him by an Englishman he had befriended. His gun and tomahawk were all the arms he had at that time. Early the next morning he made a dash for liberty, and shot the sentry on watch and fired at the others as he came out. This so frightened them that they did not pursue him at once. At this point there are two mountains with a large creek flowing between them, which was subsequently called Anthonys Creek. As he left the cave, which was in one of the mountains mentioned, he made a dash into the water, which was very deep at that point. His pursuers followed, fired a shot or two, but missed him. He stayed with his body under the water until they quit shooting, and left his gun in the middle of the creek. After emerging from the water he fled up the steep and rocky mountain, which was covered with a thick growth of weeds and vines. After going quite a distance he cut his foot on a sharp rock, causing the blood to flow freely. He then turned back till he found a place of concealment. In the [illegible] time the alarm had been given and the settlers collected and [illegible] Indians a short distance. On their return they found Anthony [illegible] tired and hungry, and his foot [illegible] bleeding profusely. After finding his gun, he went to [illegible]

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As the stream today is not deep opposite the cave, it is proper to state that in the writer's boyhood the deep "hole" that now begins below the cave began far above it where the water of a large spring (which supplies the White Sulphur and furnishes what is known as "Alvon water") flows into the creek

Cavet W. Humphreys wrote in 1922 as follows:

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2. "Anthony was last seen sitting on a log in a field on the northwest side of Jake Dysart (or Dysard) place, (in the angle between North Fork and the main creek below the confluence). He was recognized but did not visit any white family. He seemed to be absorbed in his own thoughts from visiting the changed scenes of his early life and adventures.

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As this last statement is based solely on conjecture, the discrepancies are no greater than could be expected between accounts written by members of different families. Moreover, both accounts are necessarily based on Anthony's own statements which were very liable to become distorted The tradition that Anthony shot the sentinel may be regarded as indubitably true.

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The tradition is that the hostile Indians found Anthony on "Middle Mountain," the range lying between the North Fork and the main creek above the confluence, and that, in his flight, he crossed over to Little

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Anthony was ordinarily sober, that is, he did not regularly drink; but it was his custom to come occasionally with a jug of whiskey to Samuel Humphreys' and have a spree until the whiskey was exhausted. Before becoming intoxicated he would give up all his arms and charge the people of the house on no account to let him have these arms again until after his spree; he became perfectly sober When he reached a certain stage of intoxication he would fiercely demand the return of his arms, uttering terrible threats as to what he wsuld do when he got them, unless they were returned at once; but when he became entirely sober and his arms were returned, he would thank the people for taking care of his arms and specially for refusing to yield to his drunken demand for their immediate return.

The older people often expressed surprise that they had never been able to find any mention of Anthony in historical works. The writer has never seen any printed mention of him except in some verses, composed by himself (the writer) and printed in a college periodical (The Sewanee

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"WHO KNOWS WHEN NEW FORD IS COMING OUT"

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